

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

Superspitons by Mail Post-Fald. DAILY, per Month......se so DAILY, per Year..... 6 00 9 00 BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month., Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUR, New York City. Pants,-- Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel,

The Strategic Value of the Gulf. In the lecture delivered at Boston last week by Capt. MAHAN, the distinguished naval historian dwelt especially on the commanding points in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

The map itself indicates several of these with indisputable force. Thus the mouth of the Mississippi is the outlet for the vast water-borne commerce of the interior of the United States which seeks that great highway; the Isthmus of Panama is no less obviously of vast strategic importance, both by virtue of its present railroad connection of the two oceans and more especially as the site of canal intercommunication; and finally. Cuba holds the entrance to the Gulf, and "Havana is its key." Controlled by a first-class power, Havana would practically dominate both Cuba and Hayti, while Santi ago de Cuba should be strongly fortified.

The advantage of Cuba to the United States appears to Capt. MAHAN much as it did to JEFFERSON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, yet he also ascribes high strategic Importance to Jamaica and to Key West, The former is England's possession, but the latter is ours, and the practical lesson for the present seems to be to fortify it properly and make it a true naval base, so that it can be used both for offence and defence

The President's Little Oration.

There were more elaborate essays yester day in the way of oratory, but nothing was said about GRANT and the significance of the occasion which will be more generally read and approved than Mr. McKinley's remarks.

Simple, direct, manly, brief, cleanly thought and clearly phrased, the President's speech at the tomb almost made up for the lack of genius by the good taste and entire sincerity of the utterance, and its freedom from affectation or decorative commonplace.

This is the sort of talk that appeals to the sort of citizen that constitutes an overwhelming majority of our people.

With the exception of Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Major McKINLEY is the best occasional speaker we have had in the White House since the war.

The President and the Delaware Republicans.

Mr. McKinley has made a good beginning in his Delaware appointments by sending to the Senate the name of Mr. ED WARD G. BRADFORD for Judge of that Federal district. The new Judge comes of a long line of men distinguished in the learned professions. He is a direct decendant from Governor BRADFORD of Massachusetts Colony; his father was District Judge for Delaware just prior to the time of the late Judge WALES, and his kinsmen have served the country with ability and honor in various branches of the public service. Mr. BRADFORD is under fifty years of age. He is a lawyer of great learning, and of austere and incorruptible character. He has always been a Republican from conviction, and is unusually sarnest and fearless in denouncing rascals and rascality in politics.

This appointment is a distinct recognition not only of Mr. BRADFORD's own high purposes, but also of methods in politics as opposed to the practices of Addicks. Mr. Bradford is a close friend of ANTHONY HIGGINS, who read law in the office of the elder Judge BRADFORD and afterward became his partner.

Mr. BRADFORD is at present a member of the Constitutional Convention at Dover, where he has become conspicuous for his efforts to frame a Constitution which would free Delaware from the bribery and corruption that have prevailed of late years in its elections, and restore it to the high place which it formerly occupied among American Commonwealths.

Quiet on the Yukon.

The appeal to the War Department to establish a military post at Circle, on the upper Yukon, is hardly likely, we think, to be successful just now.

When Alaska was purchased, a body of troops was stationed there and retained for many years, but at length withdrawn, partly, perhaps, because needed more elsewhere, and partly because of so little us there. For the coast settlements the best military force was found to be the revenue cutters, reinforced by the little navy gunboat Pinta, whereas there were no roads for troops to march upon.

The subsequent development of the upper Yukon changed the conditions of the prob lem, and, perhaps, had the old coast garrison remained, it might have been removed thither. However, thus far the region has got along without troops, and the recent news that the quarrels over mining claims were being settled amicably will diminish any fears of trouble there.

A garrison in that quarter would be exsive to maintain, and all the costlier, as the San Francisco Chronicle suggests, with the temptation offered to soldiers, on \$13 a month, to desert and get, as miners, \$12 a day. Yet if the infantry should be increased by Congress, and especially if the undary troubles should become serious, we should not be surprised to find a garrisoned post provided for Alaska.

The Cases of Richelieu and Bolton. The decision of the Duke of Tetuan that no further consideration can be given to the indemnity claim of our naturalized citmens, August Bolton and Gustave Richthe, is one that is not likely to commend tself to Congress.

When the Spanish Foreign Minister declared that the sum of \$10,000 demanded for each man was preposterous, he may have had some reason on his side. Attorneys, in prosecuting such claims, are usually careful ot to make the fatal mistake of asking too little. It is easy to pare down estimates of damages if they are only set high enough at the start. But when he proceeded to say that no indemnity at all could be given. because their arrest was justifiable and the hearing of their case was as prompt as possible, he puts his opinion on a set of facts against that of our Government, and we see

no reason why the latter should be consid-

ered as silenced, These men were sailors, who, according to their story, were fishing for turtles near Cape Haytien in an open boat, and were compelled to put into a Cuban port from stress of weather. Instead of being treated hospitably they were seized on suspicion of being connected with fillbusters. For weeks they were kept in prison, suffering hardships of various sorts; and when at last their case was heard it turned out that there was no evidence against them.

Such treatment may appear mild and merciful to Spain, and no doubt their tour in a vile prison was shorter than has been endured by other American citizens who have, like them, been at length released for want of evidence against them. But it does not comport with our notions of the treatment due to storm-driven sallors; and, since Spain declares that the whole case is closed, Congress may do well to see whether it ought not to be opened again.

The National Democracy.

The National Democracy is not an organ ization large enough numerically to be subdivided into factions. Those National Democrats who inaugurated their campaign at the Hotel Waldorf banquet of the Re form Club on Saturday, also participated in the conference which was held at the Reform Club on Sunday. Their plan seems to be to organize hereabouts in time for the first municipal election in the Greater New York, and it is a part of their programme inexorably to disregard local questions, and to consider only those of a national character, in the contest of this year. Many observant and far-seeing Repub-

licans keenly appreciate the difficulties which will confront them in the great battle for the control of the administration of the Greater New York for the four years succeeding the 1st of January, 1897. Knowing that heretofore their party has usually been in a minority in this city, and often in Brooklyn likewise, they have imagined a plan of campaign including on the one side all the conservative forces which rallied to the support of McKinley and HOBART in November, and which by a substantial majority outvoted and overpowered the forces of radicalism and incendiary assault upon property rights, marshalled under the name of Bryanism, and having Tammany Hall as their base of political sup plies. These Republicans believe that on that line another victory over Bryanism can be won in the Greater New York. They believe that such a union can be brought about without friction or danger by subor dinating other questions to the supreme and important issue of honesty against repudiation. In such a battle the nonpartisans of to-day, as well as the earnest partisans of a year ago, would be aligned on the same side. Minor differences of policy, civil service questions, excise matters, disputes over police regulations, and factional divergences of all kinds, would be subordinated to the graver question of turning over the city of New York, the Greater New York, and the administration of its affairs for the next four years to those who participated in the Bryan campaign of six months ago, the malcontents, the extremists, the foes of property the enemies of social order, the repudiationists, the dyspeptics, and the miscellaneous reformers. That, at least, is the idea of some Republicans.

The National Democrats, or Cleveland Democrats, as they are sometimes called in order to identify themselves with their solemn spokesman, do not amount to much as a vote-giving force; but they were clearly, on the right side of the money question six months ago, and it does not seem to have been unreasonable for the Republicans to assume that without sacrifice of consistency these National Demo crats would cooperate, however feebly, with the Republicans this year in stamping out any attempt to revive Bryanism.

But the National Democrats, or rather ch of them as assembled at the B Club last Sunday afternoon, have no such coherent, patriotic, and praiseworthy pur pose in view. Their plan seems to be this: First, to attach some importance to them selves by premature assaults upon the Re publican National Administration which came into office eight weeks ago; and, secondly, by subordinating the important question of honesty against repudiation to desultory, profitless, and inopportune dispute with the tariff schedules, which it is not in the power of the National Democrats, all of them combined, to alter in the slightest particular, they are going to work to divert public attention from the menacing cloud of Bryanism in city affairs for four years, and thus to make more difficult the battle of the Republicans against Tammany. This, at least, is the view of some Republicans of the Reform Club.

Such a plan, however, is not likely to suc eed; for, apart from its foolishness, a political demonstration to be successful must have back of it some material body of voters, and not merely a lugubrious voice.

The Story of American Shipping.

Mr. W. T. MALSTER, President of the Columbian Iron Works of Maryland, which built the Petrel for the navy, and is now building five torpedo boats, has urged upon President McKinley a return to the early legislation of the country, under which extra or discriminating duties were levied upon goods brought by foreign ships, in order to encourage and build up the American merchant marine. "A billion dollars of gold or commodities," he says, "is drawn about every three years to pay foreign ship owners for carrying our imports and exports. None of this vast sum comes back to us. As time goes on this drain increases.

The inquiry sometimes arises, why we ever departed from a policy which commended itself to WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, and MADISON. Mr. ELKINS, in his speech upon the pending bill for restoring the old system, traces the change to an "era of good feeling." following the war of 1812. Arguments for neighborly kindness in business affairs were brought out, and the first direct attack on discriminating duties was made in 1815, under an act of Congress and afterward by a treaty. The analogous acts of 1817, 1824, and 1828 followed. The year before the passage of this final act suspending discriminating duties, the London Times declared that the state of things in the British merchant marine could only be viewed "with apprehension and alarm. The shipping interest, the cradle of our navy, is half ruined. Our commercial monopoly no longer exists." America had broken that monopoly. "Her starred flag is now conspicuous on every sea, and will soon defy our thunder." Two years earlier, DANIEL WEBSTER had declared that "we have a commerce which | Truly, a consignment to public loathing of leaves no sea unexplored; navies which

take no law from superior force.' During the forty years from 1789 to 1828 inclusive, while discriminating duties were

more or less in force, our foreign trade shipping increased from 123,893 tons in the former year to 757,998 in the latter. And yet it is noticeable that even this last was not equal to the tonnage, 854,295, of the year 1815, when the first abolition of discriminating duties was made. Again, our percentage of imports had increased from 1719 to about 9119 in the forty years, and at its climax had been 95 per cent., while the exports had increased from 30 to 8412 per cent, with a maximum of 90 per cent. The two together represented an increase from

less than 24 per cent, to about 90 per cent. For the ten years ending with 1828 there was a steady increase in the tonnage of our foreign trade shipping; but in 1829, the year succeeding the abolition of discriminating duties, there was a big drop from 757,998 tons to 592,859. The two years following showed still greater decreases. Then, with the growth of the country, our foreign trade shipping began steadily to increase until 1861, when it reached its maximum, in our history, of 2,494,894 tons. But the point is that, even at this maximum of tonnage, the percentage of our imports carried in our own ships had fallen to 60, against 93 in 1829, the fall in percentage having been very steady ever since the abolition of discriminating duties. In our exports the fall was from 86 percent, to 72, and one year they were only about 60 per cent.

We can assure our readers that the an nual tables, which would take much room if printed if full, show a very striking and fairly steady decrease of percentage of the goods carried from 1829 to 1861. Then came the civil war, and the gradual undermining of percentage under the lack of discriminating duties became a ruinous slump. Our commercial marine rapidly disappeared under the ravages of the English-built Confederate cruisers. But what is most remarkable is that after the war our foreign trade shipping continued to drop off, and not only in the percentage of its carrying trade, but in actual tonnage.

Almost incredible as it may appear, it dropped in tonnage from its maximum of 2,494,894 in 1861 to 1,448,846 tons in 1870, to 988,041 tons in 1886, and to its minimum in more than half a century. 822,347, in 1895, while last year showed only 829,833. And, again, the percentage of imports carried by our ships dropped from 95 in 1826 to 87.1 in 1846, to 78.1 in 1856, to 25.1 in 1866 and to 15.7 in 1896. The percentage of exports in these same years dropped from 9219 to 76.2, to 70.9, to 37.7 and to 8.5. Think of 819 per cent, of our

exports carried last year in American ships! These facts and figures we do not cite from the official statistics primarily in advocacy of the restoration of discriminating duties which Mr. MALSTER favors. Indeed. there are reasons why that may not be considered by some to be the best method of helping our merchant marine. There are treaties in the way, and there is the chance of retaliatory legislation from other countries. Yet the logic of these facts and figures of growth and decline is impressive. and surely if there was ever a time when a resort to the methods adopted a century ago seems justifiable, it is when our for eign trade tonnage has dropped to almost exactly one-third of what it was in 1861. and the percentage of imports carried by us from a maximum of 93.6 in 1830 to a minimum of 15.5 per cent. in 1895, while our export maximum of 90 per cent, drops in the same year to 8.2.

This, too, happens while the growth of our land industries and their self-sustaining qualities are prodigious and a wonder of the world. The very contrast, indeed, between our increasing and conquering land industry and our dwindling carrying trade in foreign products shows that something must be done for the latter. It is in order to bring this point out rather than to urge any particular remedy that we have set forth the historical facts.

Cleveland's Unintended Confession. In his speech before the Reform Club on

Saturday night last, Mr. CLEVELAND performed a highly meritorious service by indicting the Inflammatory socialistic rant of which, for several years, he had been the most conspicuous as well as the most voluble producer, as the cause of the recent social agitation which perverted the Democratic party and threatened ruin to the country's political and commercial stability. In the first quarter of the address to the sympathetic assembly before him the speaker condemned as at once ruinous and vicious the CLEVELAND so often and so vehemently acclaimed as a statesman worshipful both for mind and patriotism. After bravely denouncing the demagogic rôle played by himself while President, he is entitled to feel that the degree of his atonement practically corresponds to the thoroughness with which his auditors and the cuckoos at large understand that their view of him in the past was delusive, and perceive the justice of their consequent humiliation.

"On every side," declared an initial sentence, "we are confronted with popular depression and complaint, perhaps largely due to the work of agitators and demagogues who have buslly sowed the seeds of discontent, in order that in the harvest they might reap personal advantage." A chill must have gone down the spines of the company upon being forced thereby to remember that the CLEVELAND whom they had systematically misrepresented as a good and praiseworthy citizen, had emitted the following wail of Bryanism in a message to Congress back in the Presidential term of 1885-1889:

"Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to inderstand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the Government, is idle and sluggish until, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into ctivity, and the laboring man is thoughtfully inquir ing whether, in these circumstances and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public trea ury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantage. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenue indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which, under the sys tem which produces such a surplus, increase, withou corresponding benefit to the public at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivalling the wealth of the most favored in ocratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain, and industrious republic."

The feelings of amazement and mortification which must have followed an utter ance on the part of the evening's chief guest holding up for abhorrence the preaching of the individual whom they had formerly glorified, were harrowed more cruelly with almost every succeeding sentence.

"Distressing ills, real or imaginary," continued Mr. CLEVELAND, "have been so constantly and luridly presented to the minds of honest men that they are tempted to accept, without taking counsel of reason or judgment, any nostrum cunningly offered as a remedy for their low condition." the discarded politician whose public deliverances present ideas of this incendiary

legree to the grasping and heedless exactions of the

"Colomal fortunes, unfairly gathered in the hands "Overweening cupidity and selfishness which in

sidiously undermine the justice and integrity of our institutions." "Communism of combined wealth and capital." "Oppressed poverty and toll which, exasperated by injustice and discentent, attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule."

By "those enlisted in this crusade of discontent and passion"—we again quote Mr. CLEVELAND'S words of Saturday-"proclaiming themselves the friends of the people," were clearly intended the demagogues or the demagogue who, posing loftily as an agent of sobriety and order, had uttered cant like this:

"Our consumers, those of moderate means and the poor of the land, are too much neglected in our na tional policy. Their life is made too hard for them and too much favor is shown to pampered manufac turers and rich monopolies.

"This power has at last assumed command, and has largely recruited its waiting forces by inflaming those inclined to be patient with tales of an ancient crime against their rights to be avenged." That was another passage of this remarkable confession. To make it directly applicable to the present, the speaker connected it with the proposition for free silver coinage. But how well it fitted the agitator, who began his second crusade for tariff reform with sentiments such as these:

"A scheme perpetuated for the purpose of exacting tribute from the poor for the benefit of the rich.

"The blandtchments of greed and avarioe." "When selfish greed is in the ascendancy." "Those who would save our institutions from the

undermining decay of sordidness and selfishness." Extremely appropriate for repentance was the following condemnation of certain 'ruthless agitators": "While scattering the seeds of discontent, they have also cultivated a growth of sectionalism and class, suspicion and distrust, which threaten to choke or destroy that fraternal feeling which leads to considerate counsel in the day of common misfortune, and which is absolutely essential to the success of our plan of government." But like a thunderbolt, which calightens as it strikes, there must have shone before the eyes cen tred upon the CLEVELAND then visible, this ruthless excitement of the public passions found in an Old Cleveland message of 1888:

"Our cities are the abiling places of wealth and luxury. Our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic. Our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and the immense aggregations of capital outreach th imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. By a more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities combined with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toli. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers a no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the largely built up by undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and em-ployed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the tolling poor. view the achievements of aggregated capital we dis cover the existence of trusts, combinations, and conopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death under an iron heel."

As if the process of dispelling from the mind of his hearers the notion that the Old CLEVELAND was anything but a social firebrand and political schemer, before whose ambition no Democratic principle and no bulwark of public order was sacred, Mr. CLEVELAND here ruthlessly put the seal of contempt upon himself as he appeared in the most critical moment of his career: "True democracy enjoins the utmost personal liberty consistent with peace and order. It defends the humble toiler against oppressive exactions in his home, and invites him to the utmost enjoyment of the fruits of industry, economy, and thrift; and in his interest, and in the interest of all, where all are equal, true democracy denies that, in the American scheme of equality before the law. there is a limit beyond which the legitimate results and accumulations of trade and enterprise should be denounced as intrinsically criminal, and their possession be treated as proper subjects of governmental discrimination and condemnation." was the climax. It was said barely more than four years after perhaps every man in the room had hailed with delight the return to the White House of the demagogue, who had sought to turn the murder of Mr. CARNEGIE'S watchmen at Homestead into an argument for himself as a candidate for President :

"Our workingmen are still told the tale, oft re peated, in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that, under its beneficent operations their wages must increase, while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very ab'ding place of high protection that mock the sopes of toll and attest the tender mercles the work ingmen receive from those made selfish and sordid by unjust Governmental favoritism."

Then, as to the party flag: "Hosts of honest men, in blind lovalty, gathered behind the party flag they had been accustomed to follow, failing to discover that their party legends had been effaced." While this was intended as a description of the open delivery of Democracy to Populism, under the leadership of BRYAN, it pointed by a shorter road to the Old CLEVE-LAND'S treacherous betrayal of Democracy and his effacement from its banner of the legend of equal rights when, as a Democratic President, he recommended the adoption of the Populist Income tax and started the machinery of revolution.

This Saturday night's speech, creditable if intended as a recantation, but contemptible if designed merely to cover up the disgrace of the speaker's past, cannot fail to bring to some unfortunates a delivery from their delusion as to the real CLEVELAND. He was a demagogue such as the country had not before seen occupying any post of serious influence. The depression of business during the last few years and the danger to our political institutions, which reached high-water mark in the Bryan campaign of 1896, were due, far more than to any other cause, to the CLEVELAND consciously or unconsciously exposed by the chief orator before the Reform Club last Saturday night.

The Dolphin and the Herbarium.

For the emphasis of correct principles and for the benefit of all concerned, we desire to remark that the use of the Dolphin yesterday by Mr. McKinley was legitimate and proper, and that the previous use which the President has made of that vessel was illegitimate and improper.

There has been an attempt to cover the impropriety of the recent employment of the Dolphin as an excursion boat by giving out that the ship was originally intended by Congress to be "the President's yacht." The Dolphin is the President's yacht only for services like that to which it was assigned yesterday. The distinction is so clear that nobody's mind is likely to get itself confused on the subject.

A fair representation of the floral and arboreal fleet was in the river, headed by the celebrated Maple, and including the Zizania, the Cactus, the Mistletoe, the Verbens, the Assles, the Lilac, the Myrtle, the

Gardenia, the Armeria, and the John Rodgera. The gentle little craft attracted almost as much attention as the leviathans of the fighting navy, for they have become

very famous during the past four years. These Government vessels were withdrawn from their accustomed pursuits legitimately and properly on this ceremo-

nial occasion. If President McKinkey needs a seagoing ressel for his private convenience, he has precisely the same right to order out the Columbia, or the Amphitrite, or the Ammen ram Katahdin as he has to take possession of the Dolphin, the Maple, or the Zizania; and in either case his right, moral or legal, so to do is absolutely nil.

The Crisis in Greece.

Active interest in the situation in the East is transferred for the moment from Thessaly to Athens. The situation there lends itself to the promulgation of sensational rumors, and what is reported as taking place recalls the disorders in Paris after the debacle of Sedan, and if carried to the same conclusion may have serious consequences, not only for King GEORGE and his family, but for the Greek people themselves. Mr. RALLI, who has appar ently taken the lead of the popular agitation, is a strong politician of the demagogue type; but the Greek crowd is easier to excite than to control, and in a moment of passion is as likely to find new leaders as

to follow the old. What Mr. RALLI has said of the condition of things in Thessaly is probably true to a certain degree, but the populace were so elated with the earlier successe against the Turks that they had ceased to reflect on the possibility of a reverse. Now that it has come, a scapegoat has to be found; and the King and family, not being Greeks, may have to furnish the victim. The best that can be expected to result from the conferences being held at Athens is the formation of a Committee of National Defence composed of the more prominent men of all parties. It appears about the only thing that can save the dynasty, avert a revolution and perhaps a foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the country. Mr. DELYANNIS, in his reply to Mr. RALLI in the Chamber, in which he said that the King had done all in his power in answer to popular clamor, indicated his sense of the danger of the situa-

To turn to Thessaly, a comparison of the conflicting reports received as to the fighting near Mati and in front of Milouna on Friday, shows that EDHEM Pasha was only playing with the Greeks at that point while movements were in progress for the cutting off of their retreat to Larissa. The headquarters there appear to have become ware of this late in the day, and when it was dangerously near accomplishment. Then followed the order for the retreat, which, taking into consideration the circumstances, was less disastrous than it might have been. If, as reported, EDHEM Pasha has occupied Trikkala and sent forward a division toward Volo, he has only taken the natural course, especially as he is strong in cavalry and has no reason to fear any enterprising attack on his flanks, while advancing to ward Volo, from the disorganized Greeks occupying the Pharsala lines. But, in view of the general political and military situation, an early intervention would appear inevitable.

"Never fire your last cartridge at the nemy; keep it for yourself!" Such was the advice of old-time Indian fighters to their lessexperienced comrades. It was a terrible warn ng, pointing to tortures and mutilations. The nen at the front are always the best judges of the conduct of the enemy, and the English ournals' praise of the Turks for their chivalry and humanity does not seem to tally with the estimony presented by the Greek officers who refuse to surrender, and keep their last car tridges for themselves.

It is an interesting and perhaps an inin the State Legislatures which are still in sesion regard with seemingly an equal heat of hate trusts and corporations and cigarettes. Bills to interdict or destroy corporations, bills to interdict or destroy cigarettes: these are among the chief labors or diversions of the gigantic legislative intellects which are still in session. Admitting the inherent deprayity of trusts and corporations, it is still hard to under stand the imputed diabolism of cigarettes. The time is long past when these were regarded as a baneful luxury of the now long extinct 'dude." Cigarettes have become cheap and their use has become general. Many person prefer the pipe, and many the cigar, and many ot to smoke at all. These are questions of taste, as to which even gigantic legislative in teliects may not be the best authority. What have cigarettes done to be pursued so viciously Perhaps their cheapness is their crime. Trust and department stores are bitterly persecuted for making things cheap. Might not the wrath of gigantic legislative intellects be appeared i the price of cigarettes were raised !

A Whose from Reformer-General Coxey.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice you ditorial on the E. R. Ridgely, Crawford county, Kan. Son-Interest Bond bill, which is to enable the unen ployed to earn a living, to utilize industry, and prouce general prosperity. For your benefit I inclose my argument before sub-committee Ways and Means Jan. 8, 1895, with bond illustrated, six hundred thousand (600,000) in circulation, which shows how you can bring about the title of bill introduced by Ridgely, so that in future we may have an intelligent discussion on this subject. Then Mr. Ridgely was nominated on non-interest bond platform, and I made fourteen speeches in his district explaining and illustrating the non-interest bond plan. The result was he was elected by 4,000 majority, overcoming a Republicau majority of 2,000. This is only a little of the seed that has been sown and taken root, but it will soon be like a prairie fire; it will go so fast that even Tip Sex will not be able to keep up with it, especially after the people learn how they were bunced the last election to knock aliver down, thereby depreciating silver stocks so that the Rothschilds through their agent (Wolcott), could purchase 120 mines, valued at six nundred millions, for one hundred and fifty millions. Jan. 8, 1895, with bond illustrated, six hundred thou

tied at six bithored infinous, for one numero and sequilibrial millions.

Now they are ready for international bimetallism and have this Admin stration piedged to it and commission appointed diotiscidid's a,ent one of them), international bimetallism is therefore assured, and the silver properties that cost one hundred and fifty millions will be worth and floated for six hundred and fifty millions will be dollars. It was a great game of politics the Rothschilds played in 1898, and even used and are now using Bryan and many of the so-called Populist Senators and Representatives to further their interests.

Gold as well as allver will no longer be used as money by an intelligent people.

J. S. COKEY.

Massinions, O., April 25. money by an intelligent people.

Massillos, O., April 25.

A Red Warrior's Figure of Speech From the Chicago Record.

Secretary McCreary, who presided over the War De

partment during the Hayes Administration, asked the white n an over the savage in all that he had seen and heard during his journey.
"The bridge over the Mississippi River," he said. "Don't you think the Capitol a fine building?" in

ulred the Secretary.
"Yes, it is fine," answered the red man;" my pec ple can pile stones one on top of the other, but they cannot make a cobweb of iron stand in the sky."

From the Pittsfield Eagle. Local newsdealers report a substantial gain in the ale of Suns in Pittsfield, and the same condition is said to exist throughout the East. But THE SUN never discusses circulation matters. The fact that it is on the best newspapers in the world is glory enough for THE SUR.

An Understanding Reached.

"Say, why don't you recognize me when we pass?" Don't you know that the inferior salutes first?" "Yes, I know it; but I thought you didn't."

LIFE IN CRETE. A Land of the Past Where Every Other Day Is

a Holiday

From the Springfield, Mass., Republican Crete is a land of the past. It is a land of memories rather than of passing events; a land whose period of activity and importance has passed, whose time of decay and torpor seems to have come. To history it is the birthplace and tomb of Zeus, the home of Minos, the thalassocrat, the scene of war and carnage, the Venetian colonial seat. To Greece it is the land of memories sad and heroic. To Turkey it is a thorn. In old days it got the name of illneasure. To-day it might be said to be scarcely known, except as a country home life. It is properly an agricultural island. In its entire area there are not more than six considerable towns, and these the ruins of other days, the houses old and fallen, gaunt nogs, starving curs, hawks and barriers tenanting the streets. All around are the mountains, and every considerable town is by the sea. On the cratered mountain tops and in the rugged valleys the peasants till the land and pasture their sheep and goats. At night they sleep in the villages, and by day they are in their fields of rye, millet and sunflowers. They make but sorry agriculturists, Laziness is the root of their vices, and the Cretans are lazy ne cr-do-wells. More than half of their days are holidays, which they celebrate by getting drunk. By actual count there are 128 of these holidays, and when men and women get intoxicated 128 times in a year it is regular system. life. It is properly an agricultural

A Store in Which Nothing Is Ever Sold.

From the Chicago Times Herald. In Bainbridge, Geauga county, O., not far from Cleveland, is the queerest country general store I ever ran across. Bainbridge is a small hamlet, but the store is as large and as well stocked as the average suburban store. It is kept—that is precisely the word for it—by an old vidower, who has no relatives in that section o the country and is practically a hermit. When the civil war began he was running a flourish ing general store in Hainbridge, and made money rapidly durine the succeeding four years. When peace was declared prices, which had been greatly inflated, took a sudden drop. The old fellow believed that this would be followed by a boom which would send prices skyward again, and refused to sell his goods for less than he paid for them. Down went the prices—down, down, down—and finally he was forced to close his store for want of purchasers.

To-day his store stands almost exactly as it did thirty years ago. It is stocked with such goods as are usually found in country stores, but, of course, the stock is now practically worthless.

Every day the old man opens up the place to give it an airing. He is there, too, for business, if any one chooses to buy what he has to sell, and is willing to pay what he asks.

"Why, sir." he said to me, "some of the called I've got here cost me sixty-five cents a yard in 1847. Wouldn't I be a fool to sell it for five cents i" ng general store in Bainbridge, and made money

in Mexico City was about to be run down by a train

From the Tablet.

The famous secret society, the Ethnika Hetalria, is apparently of quite recent origin, and is formed on he model of the Philike Hetairia, which prepared the rising of 1821 and claims a large share in the giories of the war of independence. The Ethnike Hetairis or National Society is a patriotic body appealing to he whole Hellenic body. From time to ssued proclamations and directions, which have been printed in the Greek newspapers. These have been addressed to the Government, and even to the King but they bore no signature except "Ethniké Hetairia." Also, the proclamations have had the seal of the so-ciety, which is a cross, with the well-known historical notto over it, "En touto nika," meaning "By this about, there were also rumors to the effect that it was ollecting large sums of money. It is a positive fachat it has secured monthly contributions from an enormous number of people, not only in Greece, but wherever Greeks are to be found. These subscriptions were paid with alacrity and regularity; so much so that even Greek servant girls in Constant ople and Alexandria gave their earnings as sub criptions. Of course rich folks contributed in a de ree corresponding to their ability. About two onths ago public sub-committees were formed by well-known people in Greece. These were called tad, or professed to have, no knowledge of the mer directing the Ethnike Hetairia. It is quite certain

Two Famous Log Cabins. From the Nashville Banner.

aken the oath of allegiance to the society.

At the Tennessee Centennial Exposition are to be exhibited the old cabin birthplaces of two famous American citizens. These cabins are genuine, as con ified by affidavits in the possession of the owner an

zhibitor. The Rev. W. G. Bigham, a Methodist minister, while Hardin counties, Ky., bought the two log cabins and he land on which they stood. One of the cabins we built by Tom Linkhorn, and in it he lived with hi wife, Nancy Hanks. In this cabin, without a floor Abe Lincoln was born in the year 1800. Every log, except a few that did not withstand the ravages of

time and the weather, is preserved.

The other cabin is one in which the President o late Confederacy was born. It came from near Fairriew, Todd county, Ky. Mr. Davis was born here it 808, and when 66 years old was given a banquet by old citizens of Fairview in the very same cabin. It esponding to a toast he referred to the fact that h had stood in the halls of the Montezumas, in the hall of Congress, and in other historic places in America and other countries, but none of these had stirred his emotions as much as when once again standing in the old cabin in which he was born.

Hohemia Captivates Atlanta. From the Atlanta Journal.

Miss Majorie Dawson entertained several friends on Thursday evening, invited to meet Mr. and Mrs ames Duran of California, who are sojo Atlanta en route for Mexico, where they will form colony of artists and people of talent who desire to lead a life of higher ideals and aspirations, on the plane of intellectuality and art, free from sordid ares and the material worries of life. Mrs. Duran is a painter, while her husband is

sculptor. They are exceedingly entertaining and ordinary level of every-day life. The moments spent is their presence flitted swiftly by in the pleasant to rmelity and the unexpectedness of their ways, characteristic of the best Bohemia.

From Yesterday's Journal. The Journal's despatches from the seat of war as not only keeping the American put lie well informed as to the course of events, but are attracting conside able attention in Europe. This fact came to light in curious fashion yesterday. Mr. James Rascovar, manager of the New York

News Bureau, cabled his London agent to send the earliest and best news of the war, so that it might be distributed among the customers of the agency. In loss than an hour the following reply came: "Useless sending war news. The Journal and Tur

Sex are getting direct despatches from the smartest English correspondents with the Turkish army.

Combining Mr. Whistler's Talenta. From London Figuro

"Ab! by the way," said Mr. Frank Harris, "I was talking to that great genius Degas about you, Mr Vhistler. He remarked to me, 'Hein! Whistlaire He has talent.' 'Talent' I exclaimed, 'how can ve talk of the greatest artist of the day in that way You should remember that not only is he an incom parable etcher, a marvellous draughteman, rince among painters, but he is at the same time the

Euglish Take Their Sorrows Cheerfully.

wittiest conversationalist, the most brilliant epigram

matist, and the best company alive.' 'Well, if he is all that,' replied Degas with a shrug, 'what a pity

It is that he does not paint with his tongue!" "

From London Truth. The following appears in an appeal in the Chui times on behalf of a proposed mortuary chapel in the East End:

"On the south side of the church we have a spar piece of ground, where we propose to build a light cheerful sorthing chapel, large enough to contain three or four coffins at the same time." A committee of the West Bromwich Town Council have rewarded their cemetery superintendent for his

long service by granting him a plot of ground in the corporation cemetery for his own private use. Scutrality Impossible.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Hungry Higgins-Which are you fer-the Greek or the Tork? Weary Watkins-I am agin anything that rhymes

Helena's Unique Distinction.

From the Helena Independent. Up-to-date Helena enjoys the peculiar dis

among other cities in the United States of not having seen an airship.

WHAT PROPER ARE AFRAID OF Thunder and Lightning Rank All Other Causes

tn a Given Number of Cases. From the Philadelphia Times. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, has made a scientific study of fears, and gives the following tabulated 6, 156

fears described by 1,707 persons: It would appear that thunder storms are feared by most persons; that reptiles follow, with strangers and darkness as close seconds, while fire, death, domestic animals, discuss, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers, high winds, dream fears, cats

and dogs, cyclones, solitude, drowning, birds, represent decreasing degrees of fearfuln ess. Altogether a list of 298 classes of objects Altogether a list of 298 classes of objects feared was made up. The order quoted is not quite the same in different localities. In Cambridge alone the fear of thunder and lightning does not lead. In St. Paul sixty-seven fear reciones, and only eight the end of the world, which has sixty-two victims in Trenton, where also forty-six fear being buried alive.

The St. Paul returns show an average of 4.88 fears for each pergen, those from Trenton 3 and The St. Paul returns show an average of 4.85 fears for each person, those from Trenton 5.56, while the Cambridge, Mass., boys report 2.23 each. Dr. Hall takes this to indicate more interest in the work in St. Paul than in Cambridge The St. Paul fears lead all others in intensity and objective realism; their quality is more primitive and they have less variety. Here, however, we meet with fears of train robbers, however, we meet with fears of train robbers,

however, we meet with fears of train robbers, having to sleep on the porch, and starvation. So far as Dr. Hall's investigations go it is noticeable that boys acknowledge to a great many less fears than girls. Forty-four girls fear the sight of blood as against fourteen boys. Two hand and thirty boys fear hunder and thirty boys fear hunder and thirty boys fear hunder. many less fears than girls. Forty-four girls four the sight of blood as against fourteen boys. Two hundred and thirty boys fear thunder and lightning as against one hundred and fifty-five girls. In regard to water, height, and shyness, boys are the more fearful.

The following classes of fears show decline with advancing years: Meteors, clouds, blood, end of the world, being kidnapped, fairios, loss of orientation, shyness of strangers, while the following seem to increase; Thunder and lightning regulies, problers, self-consciousness, maning regulies, robbers, self-consciousness, maning regulies, regulies,

ning, reptiles, robbers, self-consciousness, ma-The number of persons who felt an impulse to

The number of persons who led an implies to throw themselves from high places was astonishing. Here is an example: "Girl, aged 13, at the top of a high building, was irresistably impelled to squeeze between the bars of the railing to see if one could fail to the pavement; is sure she would have landed there if she had not been held, and describes it as an outside power forcing her against her will, as very terminal and consumpting her control." A boy aged rible and conquering her control," A boy, aged 16, says: "The horror of hell is you are always

SUNBEAMS.

-An actress who has turned evangelist has been holding meetings in Topeka.

-Connecticut has fifty-four women who are daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary was -As a gendarme on his way to jail with a prisoner

at a railroad crossing, the prisoner dragged him from the track, saving his life. -"He who would complain of Florida sunshine," tinkles the editor of the Florida Ciffices, "would smash his Paradise harp because the strings thrilled only to heavenly music."

-There is on the calendar for the current term of the Kennebec county, Me., court a suit of a Mt. Verno man against a Bowdoinham man to recover \$50 for services in seeking a wife for the defendant. -More fish have been shipped from Aberdeen,

Vash., during the last few months than ever before, more than \$80,000 having been paid for fish by Aber deen buyers since the beginning of last August -The Kansas Centennial wagon, which was made at Leavenworth at a cost of \$600 for the Philadelphia Exposition, and took first prize, has been sold at

Leavenworth to a Stillingsville, Mo., farmer for \$50. -An absent-minded contractor of Waterville, Me., drove to a lodge meeting one evening, and when it was over he walked home, passing his hitched and blanketed horse at the curb, where it remained standing all night.

-Rievelists of South Knoxville, Tenn., are to be in-

rited to face a daily reminder of the nearness of the ending of all things mundane, the Woodlawn Cemetery Company having decided to build a bicycle track near the graveyard. -Two thousand bales of cotton were raised on one plantation in Ogiethorpe county, Ga., and were sold April 11 for \$70,000. This is the largest cotton trans-

known in Georgia in many years. -Wess Riggs, a Southern Pacific fireman, took two days off and went hunting for gold in what is known as the Dry Diggings district of southern Oregon. In the two days he got \$54 worth of gold, \$18 worth the

action from any single plantation that has been

first day and double the amount the next. -- In the far Northwest the people are looking forward to an unusually heavy run of salmon during the coming season, beginning early in July. One canning company expects to put up 150,000 cases of the fish. Preparations to set traps are under way.

-William Schenck of Pine Greve, Wis., has just escaped the monotony of never making a mistake, He has been Town Treesurer for pineteen years, and his only error during that time was returning a lot on which taxes had been paid. He is 83 old, and the townsmen intend to keep him in office for life. He was born in New Jersey.

-Tracy Brooks Tyler, five months old, of St. Att those mother is a planist and a mezzo-soprano singer, one of whose cousins is a high soprano and all of whose uncles and aunts are musicians, runs his fingers over the plane keys at every opportunity in a way to bring out certain sounds, which he seems to strive for and to like.

.- Two clergymen and a reformed prize fighter, who are competing with one another in efforts to organize a new church in Walla Walla, Wash., have so stirred up the town by holding street meet ings at which they and their followers denounced the authorities and the newspapers, that on one night there was a severe conflict between the enhuslasts and the police. Several arrests were made. After the brawl the church people went tudoors and continued their course.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Sixty women registered their names at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris for the first courses to which women will be admitted, beginning after

A copper pan, said to be the largest ever made from one piece of metal, has been turned out as Swansea, England. It is 12 feet 4 inches in diam eter, 3 feet 3 inches deep, and weight two tons. Russia's confidence in oil fuel for warships larger

than torpedo boats seems to be wavering. The General Admiral Apraxio, now building, is to use oll for half its botlers and coal for the other half, but all other ocean gold vessels are to continue to use coal alone. Two new telephone vables each with two circults, are to be laid at once across the English

channel, making practically six lines for the London-Paris telephone service. They will raise to thirty-four the number of wires stretched across the Channel from Dover to Seachy Head. Since the Calliebotto sollection of impressionist paintings has been accepted for the Luxembourg

indery, the fine arts section of the Institute of France has been deluging the Minister of Fine Arts with protests, Though there are some Manets and Claude Monets among them, the greater part of the collection is said to be a set of dauls. Complaints from stockholders have led the

Western Raticoad of France to publish some curious facts about free passes given to the press, were issued in 1800, which, would have added to the receipts of the company 333,000 france; to counterbalance this the news papers wrinted free advertisements for the railroad, which would have cost it 1,634,000 francs, Paris, which has been without a hippodrome

the building on the Avenue de l'Alma was torn down to make room for new houses and streets, is to have a new hippoirome on the Boulevard de Clichy, near Montmartre. The building will contain seats for 6,000 or 7,000 people and be cafés, restaurants, and a roof garden overlook ing the city.

Blessed Peter Fourier de Mataincourt, who, in the stateenth century, reformed the Premoustratentian order and founded the Nôtre Dame con gregations of teaching nuns, is about to be car onized and made into a full saint. Pope Leo has sent out 40,000 invitations for which will take place in St. Peter's. The last sur vivor of the saint's family, M. Fourier de leu-court, will be present. He was formerly French charge d'affaires to the Vatican.

French Army pensioners tiving in the Hotel des invalides, who have all received medats for bravery on the fleid, occasionally drink more than is good for them. To prevent such veterans making ex nibitions of themselves in public, a reward of 15 cents is paid to any one who returns as importated to the barracks. Recently, intoxication among the pensioners having increased greatly. it was discovered that a trade in rescuing had arisen a knockout drink costing 5 cents and warranted to act at once having been devised, which left a clean profit of 10 cents per drunk.